The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,781. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Meadow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MULLALY—SALMON—April 21st, at Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, by the Rev. J. V. Bull, M. A., William, second son of J. Mullaly, Esq., late Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, to Matilda, fourth daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps—No Cards.

DEATHS.

SAMMON—On the 30th April, at the European General Hospital, of small-pox, Everett Sammon, late seaman Ship *Wurtemberg*, aged 36 years.

COATS—May 2nd, at Lower Colaba, Alice, the beloved daughter of George and Elizabeth Coats, aged 5½ months.

CAMERON—On the 3rd May, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, Mrs. Emma Cameron, aged 22 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LABONCHARDIERE—At Calicut, on the 23rd April, the wife of Mr. Maurice LaBonchardiere, of a son.

DEATH.

MURRAY—At Chickmooglore, on the 10th April, William James, aged 26 years and 4 months, eldest and only son of Charles Murray, Esq., of Kessenworthay Estate, Nugger Division.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship CHATAWAY, 1,113 tons, 1861 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Bristow on board, or to

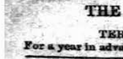
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain J. Carmichael, having the greater portion of her Cargo on board, will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.



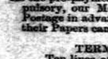
The A. 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. Pier, Commander, 655 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain McQueen, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.
Bombay, 28th April 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, and Passengers, and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

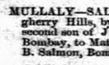
STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 150 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 13th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingah if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on 16th instant with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

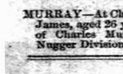
N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. *Semiramis* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 20th May.....MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday. 18th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.... 26th May....MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday.... 3rd May...MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Friday..... 6th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....10th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday.... 13th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday....17th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.
Friday.....20th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....24th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday.... 3rd May...TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 A. M.
Friday..... 6th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....10th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday.....13th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Tuesday....17th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 P. M.
Friday.....20th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 10 A. M.
Tuesday....24th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Whitcord Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

FRENCHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Gertude*, Captain Spedding, from London, are requested to send of Boats for their Cargo without delay.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spedding.
Bombay, 29th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain Barker, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain Barker will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship Fleur de Lis, D. Taylor, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's dock.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE.—WANTED CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned marks on board the SULTANA, all which packages, or any portion thereof not claimed by noon will be landed at their owners risk and expense and placed in the Custom-house godown:—

P	JA	RS	HEF	AL
B	C B	R S & Co.	S B	PHS
9453	24	H L G	HCRL	M R B C
B W & Co.	D	HAC	TRF	
EWS		C S & Co.		

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.
Bombay, 20th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Stronboar*, Goosbie, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goosbie will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Major A. H. Curtis, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to forward them to me on or before 31st May 1864, after which date no claims will be received.

It is further requested that any one indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate, will pay such claims or hand over such property to me without delay.

A. N. WILSON, Captain,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 28th April 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other Kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE BUTTY'S GODOWNS, Marine Lines.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns at the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Konean and Guserat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Improved Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.

1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.

1 Iron Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.

1 Lawn Mowing Machine.

1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.

1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also iron Piping on Screw principal.

6 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Stocks, Socket Tongs, &c., of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

95 by 24 ... 3 by 24
84 by 8 — 3 by 26
72 by 8 — 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch meshes.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch tassels.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c., complete.

1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned ageneral supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by Duke, Clapham, and Page. Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by Duke.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Fore Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS, Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock, and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism." *Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty, and if the English watches can only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection." —*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, with Keyless and Detail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Churc., Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

Benson's London Made Watches.	Gold Cases.		Silver Cases.	
	Open Face.	Hunters.	Open Face.	Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled.....	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels.....	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels.....	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
½ Plate Lever, jewelled ...	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 5 jewels.....	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels.....	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels ...	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

Benson's Indian Watch.—A first class London made Lever Chronometer balance, adjusted for climate:—
Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0
Foreign Watches warranted—Silver Cases, at £8 8s., £9 9s. each. £9 9s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to

James W. Benson, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—PERSONS with good Tenor and Bass Voices, possessing sufficient knowledge of Music for the Cathedral Choir. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month. Applications to be addressed to the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. K. FLETCHER.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

A GENTLEMAN may have Board and Residence with a Family, who have a larger house than they require in a very healthy locality. Apply with name and address to "W.," *Gazette* Office.
29th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

MONTAULARD & TALLADA.
Bombay, 1st May 1864.

WE, the undersigned, commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agnets under the style of Munchejee, Prabhasunker & Co. from the 1st March last.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
PRABHASUNKER GOWREESUNKER.

WE have from this date authorised Mr. Eruchsha Cursetjee to sign our firm per procuration.

MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co.
2 Meadow Street, 29th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby given notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices will be laid before the Worshipful Bench.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

NOTICE, SECOND ISSUE.—As the Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of Settlement under the Act has been executed, the last mail in May all those Shareholders who have not already signed it, are requested to call at the Bank and do so at their earliest convenience. Only those shall continue to have signed the Deed can be recognized as Shareholders.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિઅન્ટલ શ્રીપઓનીંગ અસોશ્રીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિજંટલ શ્રિપઓનીંગ અસોશ્રિએશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Oriental Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of Hunt, Monnet & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned James Hunt.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

ખબર અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેચ્છે નીચે થી કરનારાઓ પુણા શ્રીકેદારમાંદ અને પુણાઈ ખે હનત મનેઅનો નામથી દુકાનદારીનો બીજાણ કરનારાઓનો અને જેનરલ આદનીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ દીને જુદા પડીઆ છે.

એ પેઢીનું હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે થી કરનારો મી० જે નથા હનત આપશે તેમજ ગ્રધ મી હુગરાંણી વશુળ કરશે.

જે० હનત અને
ી ગોનેત.
મુંબઇની તા० ૧૨ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers.	*Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie.....	*Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Trencotu, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*De Beriot.*
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Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

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Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain RAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.
1st April 1864.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANTOS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

A GENTLEMAN may have Board and Residence with a Family, who have a larger house than they require in a very healthy locality. Apply with name and address to "W.," *Gazette* Office.
29th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

MONTAULARD & TALLADA.
Bombay, 1st May 1864.

WE, the undersigned, commenced business as Merchants and COMMISSION AGNETS under the style of Muncherjee, Prabhasunker & Co. from the 1st March last.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
PRABHASUNKER GOWREESUNKER.

WE have from this date authorised Mr. Eruchsha Cursetjee to sign our firm per procuration.

MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co.
2 Meadow Street, 29th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby given notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices will be laid before the Worshipful Bench.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

NOTICE, SECOND ISSUE.—As the Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of Settlement under the Act has been executed, the last mail in May all those Shareholders who have not already signed it, are requested to call at the Bank and do so at their earliest convenience. Only those shall continue to have signed the Deed can be recognized as Shareholders.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિએન્ટલ શ્રીપઓનીંગ અેશોશ્રીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિજંટલ શ્રિપઓનીંગ અસોશ્રિએશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Oriental Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of Hunt, Monnet & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned James Hunt.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

ખબર અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેચ્છે નીચે થી કરનારાઓ પુણા શ્રીકેદારમાંદ અને પુણાઈ ખે હનત મનેઅનો નામથી દુકાનદારીનો બીજાણ કરનારાઓનો અને જેનરલ આદનીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ દીને જુદા પડીઆ છે.

એ પેઢીનું હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે થી કરનારો મી० જે નથા હનત આપશે તેમજ ગ્રધ મી હુગરાંણી વશુળ કરશે.

જે० હનત અને
ી ગોનેત.
મુંબઇની તા० ૧૨ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby given notice that the Special Sessions of the Peace advertised to be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY next the 5th day of May instant, will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bank of India will be held on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the Office of the Bank, when the following special resolutions will be submitted to the meeting :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,002 by allotting three Shares of Rs. 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of 5 original Shares the same to be taken in Exchange for such original shares:

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupee Ten Millions by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder in respect of every 5 original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on that 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GREY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Applications for Shares in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK will not be received after THIS DAY.

A.C. GUMPERT.
HOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, } Promoters.
D. F. CAMA.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Materials of the House and Buildings (formerly belonging to Govind Balcrustna) and standing on ground purchased by Government for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, situate at Breach Candy Road, nearly opposite Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Pulloo's new bungalow, will be sold by Public Auction on the spot on FRIDAY, the 13th May 1864, at 3 P. M.

The terms of the sale may be seen at the Collector's Office. GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 30th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per ship *Anne Rosden*, AFFLICK, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain AFFLICK will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the ship's deck.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Dang Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the "Bulsar Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, when, if the above conditions be not complied with, all the lots resold at the risk of the purchaser.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests, Gunzrat, at Bulsar.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Gunzrat
Assist. Consrv. Office, Camp Mundull, 26th April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER CURSANDASS PREMJEE has contracted to sell to THUCKER RAGHOO RAIBAJ all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house or Premises assessed under No. 2 situate on Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on the ground belonging to Hormusjee Pestonjee Bhekajeena ; and bounded on the East by Duncan Road, on the West by the Sea Wall or Rowpwalk of the said Raghoo Juram, on the North by the property of Hormusjee Eduljee, and on the South partly by the property of the said Raghoo Juram and partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Eduljee. Any person having claim upon the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise is requested to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed, and all persons having any claim and having neglected to give notice will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 3rd day May 1864.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DULPUTSAM PRANJEEVUN has contracted to sell to THUCKER BHIMJEE GIRDHUR all that piece of Government Ground with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate in 2nd Coomburwada Street without the Fort of Bombay. The House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 100, and standing on the ground of Roopchund Nanabhoy ; and the said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1932, in the name of the said Roopchund Nanabhoy : and is bounded on the East by 2nd Coomburwada Street, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the House of Chimajee Yamajee, and on the South by the House of the said Bhimjee Girdhur. Any person having claim upon the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise is requested to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed, and all persons having any claim and having neglected to give notice will be considered to have waived the same.—Dated this 3rd May 1864.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Beaconsfield*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open (on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 o'clock P. M. of the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

FOR MUSSENDUM AND BUSHIRE.

Mails for Mussendum and Bushire, per steamer *Berenice*, will be closed on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, at 10 A. M.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Friday	6th.....	5h.	5m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday	13th.....	11h.	12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	6h.	14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h.	13m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Duration.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends 7.40.	5 31	6 21	9 40	10 5	
Thur.	5	Ascension Day.	5 31	6 22	10 26	10 47	
Fri.	6	St. John the Evangelist.	5 30	6 22	11 8	11 29	
Sat.	7	Venus rises at 5.2.	5 30	6 23	11 49		
Sun.	8	1st Sunday after Ascension	5 29	6 23	0 8	0 28	
Mon.	9	Venus sets at 5.h2m.	5 29	6 24	0 47	1 7	
Tues.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 8m.	5 29	6 24	1 28	1 47	

Mean Time of Sunset, 6h. 23m. | May, 1864. | Mean Time of Sunrise, 5h. 30m.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 20	KURRACHEE	April 27
AGRA	April 26	LAHORE	April 23
ALLAHABAD	April 26	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 28
BANGALORE	April 26	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 23	MEERUT	April 26
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 27
CEYLON	Mar. 25	PEGU	Mar. 23
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 25
DELHI	April 23	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

It is inevitable that the history of our rule in India should be chequered by such incidents as that which now threatens to disturb the peace of the country and involve us in a war with Bhootan at least as troublesome and expensive as that which was lately waged against the Sittana fanatics. With a mountain frontier extending over several thousand miles, and exposed at every point to the inroads of hardy hill tribes, careless of the laws of property, proud of their freedom, and cordially detesting the strong-handed stranger who will not suffer them to penetrate in their incursions into those rich valleys and plains of India which they long to plunder, the English empire in the East must be perpetually engaged either in open warfare with these mountaineers, or in peaceful efforts to bring them by means of treaties and subsidies within the scope of its political influence. The latter course has been preferred of late years, in obedience chiefly to the violent outcry that has been raised against the annexation of native States, though in dealing with barbarians perhaps there is no more fruitful source of mischief than a diplomatic mission like Mr. Eden's without any clearly defined aim or any object whatever except the very general and suspicious one of establishing by some means or other relations of friendship between the great English Government and the petty States of the frontier. The Bhootias, unable to appreciate the kind motives of their English neighbours in sending a peaceful embassy among them, not unnaturally looked upon Mr. Eden as a man come to spy the nakedness of the land, and they consequently subjected him to such indignities and humiliations as no Asiatic chief but the King of Bokhara had previously dared to inflict on representatives of the English Government. The Edens seem to be an unlucky family for India ; and, if the story told by the Bengal papers be true, the Hon. Ashley Eden has not come very creditably out of the scrape into which Mr. Beadon had thrust him. Other English envoys have been maltreated before Mr. Eden ; but most of them would have chosen to suffer death itself rather than to escape from suffering by signing a treaty drawn up by the barbarians in a half ferocious half bantering spirit for the cession to them of a province of British India. We do not blame Mr Eden for not having preferred martyrdom to a safe retreat into Bengal,—all men are not so constituted by nature that they can look martyrdom unflinchingly in the face,—but the Englishmen who created our Indian empire and caused our country's name to be feared and respected throughout the East were made of sterner stuff than the Bengal Civilian who, in order to get back to Darjeeling, signed a treaty ceding Assam to the Bhootias.

The war against Bootan, like all our little wars, will probably be conducted loosely and be brought at last to a very lame and impotent conclusion. Its occurrence at this time is peculiarly unfortunate ; for the disturbed state of the Indian frontier will strengthen the hands of the peace party in England, and perhaps enable it to keep still longer in check the rising indignation of the people against that disgraceful policy of non-interference which has, it is true, given England a surplus of more than two millions sterling in one year, but which has done this at the cost of making the once great name of our country the reproach and the ridicule of the Continent. Among the causes which prevent the English Government from affording to Denmark the material aid which she has a right to expect is, beyond a doubt, their anxiety as to the state of India and the means of maintaining in this country the garrison of 80,000 European soldiers,—the fatal legacy left us by the mutiny,—in case of England being involved in a European war. The news of fresh hostilities on the frontier, coupled as it will be with the disquieting intelligence of the alarm and discontent created in India by the aggressive attitude of Missionaries who long to make the State the instrument of popagating the Christian religion in this country, will, we fear, have an even more damaging effect on the course of England's European policy than on the fortunes of India herself.

We publish to-day the correspondence between Mr. Howard's Solicitors and the *Times of India* on the subject of the scandalous charges brought by that paper against the Director of Public Instruction. Of course neither Mr. Howard nor "his friends" are going to descend into a cesspool for the purpose of throwing mud with the *Times of India*. The issue which that mild journal has raised is one that can only be decided, either by a thorough retractation of the charge, and an ample apology, or by swinging damages in a Court of Law. Our contemporary may be sure that we will "tom-tom after our peculiar manner" all in good time. But gentlemen who have brought themselves within the friendly grasp of the Penal Code we prefer to leave to the candid music of that institution. A detected pick-pocket would meet with a very inadequate punishment in the strictures of a newspaper—and we are informed on very good authority that the reputation-slayer is the worse of the two.

"Good name, in man and woman.
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse, steals trash ; 'tis something ; nothing ;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

And as the one would be without mercy left to the attentions of Policeman X., so must the slanderer to the bed which the law has made for him.

But there are two pertinent questions to which we would fain receive an answer. The first is—Does the *Times of India* imagine that it can serve any good end whatever, its own cause, that of the Missionaries, or of religious instruction in India, by a habit of ribald assaults on individual reputations ? Does it suppose that, if it succeeded in crushing Mr. Howard beneath a weight of falsehood, the purposes of truth would be thereby served ? The second is—Is it not incumbent on the Government to take some action with regard to one of its own chaplains, who, instead of employing his furlough in England, chooses to spend his time in Bombay as an Editor of a public newspaper, and write, or at any rate publish, scurrilous libels on a servant of the Government ? This is the course the Rev. Mr. Gell, late chaplain to the garrison of Kirkee, has chosen to adopt, and we therefore recommend his case to the consideration of his temporal and spiritual superiors. The functions of a sacerdotal, and an Editorial character, are not by any means always congenial : but it must be confessed that the experiment of combining the two in the person of the Rev. Mr. Gell was an unusually unhappy one. An ordinary parson might perhaps only have succeeded in steering the newspaper he served into the darkness of outer obscurity in the course of a year or two ; the triumph of irretrievably injuring a pretty property, of taking the wrong side in about twenty controversies, of bringing himself within the reach of the law, and his journal into a disgraceful libel case, in the short space of three months or so, was reserved for the surpassing diplomacy of the Rev. Mr. Gell. That gentleman may be, and no doubt is, a very good person : his cure of souls in Kirkee very probably was as successful as such ministrations generally are. When he got up arrayed in gown and bands, into his pulpit, his voice was probably sonorous, and his sentiments were virtuous :—he was perhaps peculiarly impressive in his delivery of the Ninth Commandment—parsons usually are. Still the manifold temptations of the Editorial chair are not to be withstood by the armour which protects the meek innocence of the curate. The habit of dogmatising in freedom in the pulpit is a bad preparation for the rough handling of newspaper controversy. A dragoman's skin becomes very thin, and

"A kick that scarce would move a horse
Will kill a sound divine."

Still a little playful tickling should not have called forth from a parson such a furious response as the attack on Mr. Howard notoriously was ; and we do not think that the Government of Bombay will be doing its duty if it passes over without notice the intimate connection of one of its own chaplains with an outrage of this nature.

THE *Madras Times* observes that J. Determer, Esq., Director of the Usine, Godavery, "having perused in the newspapers the official correspondence called for by Sir William Denison's suggestion of the improvements that might be made in Indian agricultural operations, and having observed the consequent sanction of Sir Charles Wood for the purchase in America of certain implements for transmission to India, has suggested to his Excellency the advisability of ordering at the same time a small supply, say 10 tons, of best Carolina Rice seed. Being the Manager of a Steam Rice Factory, which His Excellency visited in 1862, and thus taking a direct interest in the growth of good rice, he is willing to act on behalf of Government, and look seriously after the sowing and rearing of the 10 Tons Carolina seed. Some of the Rajahs and Deemindars of the Godavery District have already promised to second his efforts. Half of the paddy gathered from the above seed might be distributed by Government to all the Ryots of this District, and the other half might be sold with profit to cover all the expenses incurred by Government to procure the seed from America, he would undertake to do all this on behalf of Government without any remuneration. Mr. Determer mentions for His Excellency's guidance, that the Dutch Government of Java have successfully introduced the seed into their Island. It fetches a very high price in the Rotterdam market, say 50 per cent. more than the common *Java Rice*, which best Indian Rice. The Government have expressed their sense of obligation to Mr. Determer for his useful suggestion, and intend to avail themselves of his promised assistance, and also to request the home Government to procure a supply of seed ; and meanwhile application will be made to the Government of Java for a small quantity wherewith to commence the experiment at once."

THE *Sindian* is surprised to hear that the late excellent C. O. issued by Sir Hugh Rose, directing the employment of European female nurses in female military Hospitals, has not yet been brought into operation in this Presidency. "If such is indeed the case, it is a great oversight for which Sir William Mansfield alone is clearly responsible. We regret to have to state that His Excellency is evidently devoting his attention to subjects which should engross that of a politician and not a General Officer's. Notwithstanding his multifarious occupations, Sir Hugh Rose has within the past three years minutely inspected the interior economy of every regiment, European and Native, of his vast Presidency, whilst Sir William Mansfield's tours of inspection have been of the most contracted nature possible. For instance, he has not been in Sind since 1860. We have also to note, whilst on this subject, that he has sanctioned a new order which restricts the tinning of Companies' cooking utensils to once every three months, instead of once a month as was heretofore the case. There is probably nothing so deleterious to the health of the soldier in India than the use of copper pots in the preparation of his food, and too much care cannot be bestowed upon their condition. The tinning of them once a month barely suffices, as we ourselves know from daily observation over a period of some five years, and to keep them in good order until the appointed time to renew it comes round, is no easy task. The expense besides is trifling—about 20 pieces being tinned for one rupee. This cheeseparing, side-by-side with the proceedings of costly Sanitary Commissions, is exceedingly ridiculous, to say the least of it."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 2ND MAY.

Steamer *Behar* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 3RD MAY.

Steamer *United Service* anchored.
Steamer *Golconda* sailed for Suez.
Steamer *Orissa* from Bombay anchored.
CALICUT MALABAR, 3RD MAY.
Steamer *India* from Cochin and Calcutta anchored.

BOMBAY.

MR. R. JAMES SCOTT, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate, until further orders, as a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta.

THE Honorable F. A. B. Glover took his seat on the 5th ultimo, as a Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta.

THE friends of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee will meet, on Saturday next, at the bungalow of Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patell, for the purpose of making arrangements for the presentation of a purse to him before his departure to England.

MR. J. D'CRUZ, an old and deserving servant of Government, who has for nearly twenty years been employed as an Assistant in the General and Revenue Departments of the Secretariate, has been transferred to the Political Department on promotion to a higher grade.

VERY great inconvenience is being experienced in the Pilot Department by the recent strike of the lascars. Under the circumstances it is impossible for the Board to do not place a steamer at the service of the pilots, who have now to use dinghies on all occasions. It is certainly a disgrace to the port that the arrival and departure of ships should be delayed by a few lascars refusing to work.

WE understand that the contract of the G. I. P. Railway extension from Sholapore to Hyderabad, to join the Madras Railway, has been let to Mr. Clowser, who proceeded to England by the last mail to complete his arrangements for carrying out the work. Mr. Clowser's name will always be remembered in connection with the great work of the Bhore Ghaut Incline.

HIS Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Frere and suite, left Bombay for Mahableshwar on the night of the 30th ultimo, the journey proceeding by water as far as Mahar. The Hon. Mr. Robertson is the Secretary in attendance on the Governor, and will follow His Excellency to the Hills on the 10th instant.

WE are informed that Mr. Gordon has applied to Government, for some sort of *honorarum* being conferred on the Hon'ble Mahadewrao Vishnul Vinchoorkur and the other members of the Wuttun Commission, for their services in facilitating the labours of the Commission, and thus bringing the unpleasant affairs of these Inam squabbles to a satisfactory termination.

MR. F. HEWETT has been appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests in Khandeish, in room of Mr. A. Cumming, who has been transferred to his former appointment in the Revenue Survey Department on the salary of the former appointment being reduced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 200 per month.

OWING to the prompt measures taken by the owner of the Grant Buildings in thus emptying the tenements and removing all impurities, the Municipal authorities have been induced to withdraw their summons. The Secretary, however, will have to pay a little more attention to his business in future if he wishes to keep himself out of hot water.

WE hear that the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay intend to bring to the notice of Government the extraordinary and highly improper conduct of Mr. Richardson, the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, and the other officers concerned in the persecution of Mhyeshwur, the Judge's Sheristedar, which has called forth very stringent remarks from the press.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played at Colaba by the Band of the 28th Regiment this evening :—

March.—	"He's a jolly good Fellow"..... Schmuck.
Waltz.—	"Perle D'Hiver"..... D'Egville.
Selection.—	"Robin Hood"..... Macfarren.
Quadrille.—	"New Serenaders"..... Schmuck.
Duetto (Op.)—	"Regina di Golgonda"... Dotti.
Galop.—	"Peep O'Day"..... Herman.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of the Railway arrangements in relation to traffic requirements in this Presidency, and which was attended by the following merchants :—Andrew Grant, Esq., Chairman, in the Chair ; the Hon. Walter E. Massey, Esq. ; J. L. Scott, Esq. ; A. J. Hunter, Esq. ; John Sands, Esq. ; Anthony Morrison, Esq. ; S. Mavrogordato, Esq. ; Jules Siegfried, Esq. ; A. C. Gumpert, Esq. ; James Bevis, Esq. ; Alex. Stewart, Esq. ; J. Purnell, Esq. ; James Bogie, Esq. ; Alex. C. Brice, Esq. ; T. R. Bourke, Esq. ; J. Ahlers, Esq. ; H. Brooke, Esq. ; J. Stewart, Esq. ; W. Cooper, Esq. ; N. Eutochide, Esq. ; R. T. Price, Esq. ; A. Havenith, Esq. ; and N. Manockjee Wadia, Esq.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following Resolutions were brought forward :—

Proposed by A. C. Gumpert Esq., seconded by J. L. Scott, Esq ;

"That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the inefficient working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway calls for the immediate and energetic interference of Government ; and that Government be addressed on the subject by the Chairman of the Chamber."

The following amendment thereon was then put by Alex. C. Brice, Esq., seconded by James Bevis, Esq :—

"That the Chamber of Commerce strongly urges on Government the advisability of appointing a Commission to enquire into the relations between the several departments on the Railway ; and to ascertain why it is so inefficiently worked."

The amendment having been negatived, Mr. Gumpert's proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan (Limited) were elected members of the Chamber on the proposal of A. C. Gumpert, Esq., seconded by the Chairman.

The subject of the inefficient working of the Railway, the management of which has now been brought to a dead lock, and the traffic in cotton suspended for an indefinite period, was most ably and temperately discussed by the Chairman, who first addressed the meeting. Mr. Grant was followed by the Hon. Mr. Cassels, Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Brice, and Mr. Brooke ; and the utter incompetency of the Railway to meet the requirements of the traffic was fully exposed. It was generally pronounced "as disgraceful to our name and degrading to our rule." We shall give a full report of the speeches in a day or two.

The meeting separated after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

SEIZURE OF A COTTON BOAT.

From A. ROGERS, Esq., Magistrate of Surat.
To E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esq., Inspector-in-Chief of Cotton, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the Gazerathee papers of a case, in which justice has as yet been completely frustrated by what appears to be the apathy or stupidity of the agents of some of the Ahmedabad cotton merchants in Bombay ; Mr. Davies, of the Custom Department, found a boat putting off at night from the Buttella *Lahteiace*, Tindal Heera Ooka, at anchor at the mouth of the Nowsaree Creek, but as they declared they had picked up the cotton at sea it was necessary to obtain proof that it had been stolen from the bales on board. The agents in Bombay, however, declare that their bales were received uninjured. This is a most improbable story, and there can be but very little doubt that the bales must have been opened and plundered. I send the papers to you in hopes that even if you can produce no evidence to prove the fact of the robbery, my doing so may have the effect of showing the merchants and boatmen that the authorities are on the alert to prevent robberies of cotton from boats in their way down the coast.—I have, &c.,

A. ROGERS, Magistrate.

Surat Magistrate's Camp Julalpore, 21st April 1864.

From E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esq., Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department.
To the HON'BLE A. D. ROBERTSON, officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Rogers, Magistrate of Surat. The Guzerathee papers show clearly that the apathy of the shippers has alone prevented the conviction of the thieves. If merchants will not help themselves, it is unreasonable to suppose that Government can undertake the preservation of their property ; and Government will now understand how consignees can be so foolish as to send goods under the charge of notorious thieves without proper super-cargo.

I will at once put myself into communication with the Customs Department, and the Bombay agents of the Ahmedabad merchants and do what is possible. At all events, the Customs' Act will enable the Deputy Commissioner to interfere if the stolen cotton was being taken to an unauthorized bunder.—I have, &c.,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Inspector-in-Chief of Cotton Department.

Bombay, 25th April, 1864.

MR. HOWARD AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—We are requested by Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction, to forward you copies of the documents noted below and to request that you will be good enough to publish them in the next issue of your paper.

With regard to the memo. by Mr. Howard we think it right to explain that the copy was made from a rough draft and may not, therefore, be verbatim the same as the document sent to the *Times of India*.—We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Bombay, 3rd May 1864.

1. Letter from ourselves to the Editor of the *Times of India* dated 30th ultimo.
2. Memo. by Mr. Howard for publication in the *Times of India*.
3. Another letter from ourselves to the *Times of India* dated this day.
4. Postscript to Mr. Howard's memo. forwarded to the *Times of India* with our letter of to-day.

I.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in to-day's issue of the *Times of India* reflecting on the Director of Public Instruction, we are instructed by Mr. Howard to forward you the accompanying memo. for publication in the next issue of your paper, and to call upon you to withdraw as publicly as you have made them the aspersions on the conduct and character of Mr. Howard, which are contained in the article referred to,—We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Bombay, 30th April 1864.

II.

MEMO.

The books apparently referred to, but evidently not examined, by the *Times of India* are :

Three graduated reading English books, prose and verse, with notes.

One small poetry book (English) with notes.

Two English grammars, junior and senior.

I wrote these books to supply an urgent want. The natives had petitioned Government against the use of McCulloch's series, as containing religious lessons. Some of the "Irish series" were employed for a time, but these and all similar reading books written for national schools at home were practically unsuited to the purpose of *teaching English to natives*. What was evidently required was a series of translation lessons with explanatory notes, like the Latin Delectus, Analecta, &c., &c. Books of this kind were not to be had, and from time to time, as I found leisure and studied the difficulties of native boys engaged in learning our language, I brought out the works in question.

At first they were printed for Bombay Government schools only and at the expense of Government, and they were priced so as just to cover the cost of production and sale expenses. The public have since had the advantage of books as cheap as possible, consistently with protecting the State from loss. The idea of advantage to myself from the possession of the copyright never entered my head. I believe the books were considered wonderfully cheap after the expensive series of McCulloch against which the natives had petitioned so warmly.

The books often go to a second edition, especially in Gujerat and were bought not only for Bombay Government schools but by the public in this and other parts of India, in large quantities.

This fact encouraged me to print one or two editions at my own expense in Bombay. It was then suggested to me that the books would be produced in better style if printed in England, and I put them into the hands of an English publisher ; adding matter and improving the books in every way that occurred to me. In fact they have grown into perfectly new books as compared with the early issues.

It is obvious that, as the original price was not raised, the enlarged and improved English editions were practically much cheaper than those formerly produced in Bombay, and the possibility of thus cheapening the books was, it will be seen, entirely due to the increased circulation. If the sale had been limited to Government schools in this Presidency they could not have been produced in their present form without positive loss, and I am informed by the publisher that the price is now so low as scarcely to leave a margin of commercial profit on some of the series even with the present large circulation. One edition of Book III. Part I. even showed a loss.

I decline to disclose my private affairs, but in reply to the preposterous allegation that I have drawn a profit of £1,000 a year from these cheap little books, the most expensive of which costs less than 2s., I will simply say that since 1860 I have from time to time received a few hundred rupees from the publisher, but that nothing has or is likely to come to me for the last year. As, however, the circulation is rapidly extending, there is improbably to be some return in another year or two. I have no intention whatever of resigning this or any other portion of my property, though I intend in the future to do, as in the past, all I can to make the books more useful in schools and consequently cheaper to the purchaser.

Some of the prose lessons are based on extracts from various books (none if I remember right from McCulloch's series) all of which I carefully re-wrote and adapted to native use as exercises in translation for the purposes of persons learning English ; I consider that I made these extracts fairly my own by the pains thus spent on them. The rest of the prose lessons are my own (here and there I admit I may have been assisted by personal friends but not to such an extent as to affect the accuracy of my statement). The verse of course was selected. All the philological and explanatory notes, exercises &c., which form the chief educational value of the series are purely my own. I cannot discuss the merits of the series by which of course it must stand or fall. The matter is necessarily elementary. The books are, as I have said, very popular and have made their own way into the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Oude, and other parts of India. In fact there are no other works of the same kind published. I may add, with reference to a disingenuous allusion in the article, that they are used in missionary as well as native schools, which shows, I hope, that though necessarily secular they are not necessarily un-Christian. Nor is there any pretence for an imputation which has given me much pain.

Another book of mine is an elaborately annotated edition of Gibbon's Roman Law. The first edition of this work was sold out, and a 2nd edition (which is now called for) will be printed at the expense of Government. It is used chiefly or entirely by the scholars in the Government Colleges, and I have never asked for or received any remuneration for the considerable labour I spent on it. But I have never disposed of the copyright of this any more than the other books, and, if at any time I should think fit to put it into the hands of a publisher, I should do so at once, without asking any one's leave or considering myself bound to give a reason.

No other books of mine are publishing for use in India.

I may add that my position with respect to these books is well known to Government.

E. I. HOWARD.

Bombay, 30th April 1864.

III.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

SIR,—Referring to our letter to you dated the 3rd ultimo and delivered at your office on the afternoon of the 1st instant, in which was enclosed a Memo. from the the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of the article reflecting on him which appeared in the columns of your paper on the 30th ultimo, we have to express our very great surprise that the Letter and Memo. have not yet been published in your paper.

We are now instructed by Mr. Howard to inform you that nothing short of an unqualified apology for the very gross libels of him contained in the article referred to will be accepted by him, and we are to suggest that the draft of such an apology be forwarded to us for approval.

We enclose a postscript to the Memo. which accompanied our letter of the 30th ultimo and which explains itself.—We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Bombay, 3rd May 1864.

VI.

P. S. The facts stated in the above Memo. were written down hastily on Saturday night, from memory. I have since made enquiries and find that I have in the whole received between four and five thousand rupees from the publishers of my books. This spreads over about four years.

I am informed with reference to one of the English editions of my third book, Part 1, mentioned above as "showing a loss," that an additional lama is charged to meet this loss, which was due to a miscalculation in the binding and general style, and that a less expensively got up edition was immediately ordered on the discovery of the mistake : this is expected to arrive by the next mail.

My personal knowledge of the publisher's proceedings (I may say) is very small and casual.

E. I. HOWARD.

Bombay, 3rd May 1864.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—*3rd May* 1864.)

THE "SHANNON" CASE.—The enquiry into this case was again resumed this day when the following evidence was taken :—

Mr. Barton, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Manisty for the prisoners.

Mr. Barton observed, before examining the witness, that in case there should not be sufficient evidence to convict the chief mate on the charge now against him, it was in the power of the magistrate, on the grounds that the sights given were erroneous through incompetency to take away his certificate of competency as chief mate, under the Merchant Seaman's Act of 1855, Sect. : 29.

David B. Nainsham, 2nd officer of the *Shannon* said.—I know Mr. Powell, who was chief mate on board. I know nothing about the charge against him of sleeping on watch. I consider we had rather a long voyage. I remember a conversation I had with the prisoner Powell about the captain, it was at sea about 6 weeks after leaving England, it took place on the poop on the dogwatch. He told me if there had been any other captain in command the ship would have made a better passage by the manner in which sail was carried on. He said nothing more to me about the captain. I never knew a captain behave more kindly to a crew than captain Dunbar has by us. I have heard the captain remonstrate with Mr. Powell, I was not in Mr. Powell's watch, the captain has remonstrated with him about taking erroneous observations, and the general duties of the ship. I know of my own knowledge that the chief officer gave erroneous observations. I do not recollect Mr. Powell making any remark regarding his own sight, he gave false courses and distances on the 12th February. I know that "Kondori" Island is somewhere between this and the Cape. I don't know where Kennery Island is, I never was here before. I recollect seeing an island on coming into this port. I remember something taking place off that island. I saw the mate go down to the captain's cabin and tell him he was to windward or northward of the port, (the captain had not asked him for the information.) The island was to the south of the port. I remember the prisoner Dixon heaving the lead that day—he was in the chains when this conversation took place, he gave "no soundings," he had 25 fathoms on the line, the captain told me and the third mate to take a heave at the lead, we did so, and found 7½ fathoms, the ship was drawing 20½ feet aft, when the captain told me to take a cast. I did not use the same line Dixon did, I used the deep-sea lead. I remember at the wheel one night, in the month of February, Dixon making a proposal to me about the ship. He said the captain was mad, and we ought to put him in irons. I never saw any thing in the conduct of the captain to call for such a remark either through intemperance or any other cause. He has always acted like a gentleman. I never saw him ill-treat Dixon. The men at the bar were the constant associates of Dixon. I have heard the captain give instructions to the chief officer concerning the water on board. The captain asked the chief officer what water was in the ship. He replied he did not know, and did not feel interested in the matter. The last rain we had was when about 20 miles to the southward of the Equator. Orders were given by the captain to the chief officer to make the usual preparations with awnings and sails to catch water. At that time we could not tell whom the voyage would terminate with. We were in the region of calms. The chief officer did not carry out the orders, the captain had to come on deck and give the orders himself. Instead of obeying the orders as soon as 8 bells struck he went below. The water, which we were ordered to collect was of vital importance to the crew on board the ship. The captain stopped on deck for hours seeing the rain water collected, the chief officer being below. It is not usual for a chief officer, in his watch on deck, to go into the fore port of the poop cabin. I have seen Mr. Powell do so, and remain in the company of the carpenter (the second prisoner). In my presence a conversation took place between them. They remarked that the captain was not carrying on sufficient sail. During the whole of the voyage I do not consider that the chief mate was obedient to the orders of the captain or carried out his duty correctly. The captain told him not to leave the poop, and to keep a good look out for the steering and courses, also rate of sailing, as there was a deviation in the compass. Neglect of any one of these orders would endanger the safety of the ship. I do not consider the carpenter attended properly to his duties on board. The carpenter's cabin is on the fore side of the main hatch. Dixon, Daltson, the sailmarker, and the mate, used to frequent this cabin. The sailmaker and carpenter stop in the same house. I have seen the abovementioned persons all together in the house. The log book now shown me bears my signature. The entry which I have attested was read out to the prisoner, and the entry of the crew : they made no reply. The conduct of the captain during the whole of the voyage, with regard to the conduct of the ship and welfare of the crew has been irreproachable. No possible fault could be found with him ;—in fact he has been a father to us. The sailmaker captain I ever sailed with. He was for about 3 months or more on deck 20 hours out of the 24 ever since we got the worng courses from the mate, which was in February last. I have frequently seen the captain heave the log and deep-sea lead with his own hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manisty.—I know the captain has been on deck the number of hours I have stated ; for although I have not been on deck that time myself I have heard him walking and have frequently gone on deck and seen him who it was. I had cause ; my mind was uneasy as well as his. The captain showed me the sights the mate had given him ; that is how I know they were erroneous. I do not recollect the date. The captain took his own sights. I heard him reprimand the mate about the sights. I did not sign the log on that day. I know the captain did not ask for the information from the mate as to the position of the port, as I was on deck close to him all day. When Dixon was in the chains using the hand lead. When I took a cast it was with the deep-sea lead, I took the lead forward and dropped it, and the 3rd mate hauled in the slack line and called soundings. When Dixon made the remark about putting the captain in irons, I reported it to the captain. It is entered in the log. This is the entry now pointed out to me, and bearing my signature.

The enquiry was at this stage adjourned until Friday next, the 6th instant.

A PROFITABL

aroused by the cannon to consider whether they also have not claims. Another six weeks of inoffensive battle, and Italy may be playing honestly in Venetia the part which Germany is playing falsely in Schleswig, Hungary may be voting in unaided, even by "military honour," to sue to his Parliament for money, and Herr Schmerling reflects with alarm how nearly his Government has approached to the limits of possible taxation. Above all, the campaign is teaching the Schleswigers the real character of the Governments for whose favour they have been so eager to sell their nationality which has sheltered them so long. They have been accustomed to the freedom which the Danes when most injured have never violated, to go and come at will, to plot whenever plotting secured excitement, to speak as they like, even if they like treason, to see their land so well governed that the doors stand open all night, and the very dogs, "never having seen a beggar," are too fearless to keep watch, and they find that they have exchanged all this for Prussian military control, that is, for the most minute and the most stupid of the official, tyrannies of the world. Their old freedom of speech is at an end, for if they retained it they might say a single kindly word of a Dane, openly doubt whether God had divided his creatures into angels, Germans, and men; their old liberty of locomotion is gone, for among ten thousand travellers may not some one count the buttons on a field-marshal's coat, and what would become of Prussia then? their rights of property are suspended, for what is the harvest if it is not to feed our's deliverers, and if the soldiers spoil more than they eat, and insult the master, and debauch the maids, why, as that ancient Wrangel Count Tilly said when he pillaged Magdeburg, "The soldier must have some reward for his toils." Their Ministers are driven out, their bank-notes declared illegal, their language, if they are Danes or Frisians, utterly proscribed. They do not like it all, and in Schleswig, as in the Principalities in 1853, the result of protection may be to make the protectors hate the protected for ever more. There is irony sometimes in events as well as in human speech.

It is a knowledge of this fact we presume, which has elicited the French proposal to appeal to universal suffrage. England during the week given a new example of humility without grace, and has consented to a conference "without bases," that is, has thrown over the Treaty of 1852. Consequently the French Government has a right to propose its habitual panacea, and a popular vote expelling Germany from Schleswig would certainly be a delicious termination of the Prussian effort to make a reputation by assaulting a child. The public both in England and Germany will, however, do well to pause before they endorse a proposal which reads so well. If we understand the meaning of the dogma of "nationalities" the demand for a vote in Schleswig is a simple perversion of the phrase. That great doctrine does not imply that every fragment of the world which happens to be inhabited by men differing in race from the government has a political right to set up for itself, that the Maltese may appeal to the Congress to assign them a king, or the Biscayans call on Europe to make them a republic, or the people of Isaac summon the world to deliver them from Napoleon. It asserts the right of nations, not of races, and a nation may be as composite in race as are the people of France, or as various in language as is the population of Hungary, and yet be a unity with rights of special and seperate development. Holstein may advance a claim to be a nation as an independent though small State with a lineage and a history, but Schleswig is no more a State than Wales, and is as much a part of Denmark as Mona is of Great Britain. Its people have a right if oppressed to revolt against Denmark, and if they beat Denmark unaided their claim to stand alone will be fairly made out; but to appeal for them to Europe on the mere ground that a certain number wish to assign themselves to Germany is to disturb the very foundations of the European system. Suppose Lorraine assigns itself back to Germany by a similar process, or Ireland to France, or Savoy to Italy, or Finland to Sweden, is Europe to enforce that resolve? There must be a limit to the power of segregation, as well as to that of aggregation, and in the case of a country in which the barest majority is for succession, and that majority has not an honest grievance except one which falls upon all immigrants in all lands, and both majority and minority are represented in an absolute Parliament, the limit, if it exists, is palpably overstepped. There has been a little too much consultation already to this "higher law" of universal suffrage, and if statesmen do not resist in time they may yet witness popular votes in Belgium, Ireland, and on the Danube, which they must either resist or see great nations perish away. If political rights are worth a straw, and they are becoming very worthless, Denmark has a right to say so long as she does not oppress it, and the people do no more create a German right than the vote of the Fenians could give the Union a political claim to Ireland. The precedent is the more dangerous because the vote thrown for Germany will be mainly that of immigrants, who as they spread may yet vote Holland, and Hungary, and Italy, and the United Germany. It may be that for the moment a violent wrong is to triumph, and Germany tear a province from a feebler but freer people; but let us at least be no party to devices intended to consecrate that great wrong. Better Denmark should acknowledge at once that the force applied is irresistible, than her allies are too timid to help, her population too thin to resist, and so submit to the pirate without by her own act legalizing the piracy. The Danish Government, however, has non, as yet accepted the Conference without bases, and if it is wise will refuse to throw its dominion into any Medea's cauldron of the kind. Let it release Holstein at once, remove that wretched badge of oppression from the laws of Schleswig, and fight on, confident that aid always comes at last to men who are willing to die for their right,—that time, if it makes the victim no stronger, always at least tires out the executioner.

THE RISING GENERATION.

(From the Saturday Review, March 26.)

FOND parents may often ask themselves with some anxiety whether the complaints they hear are true, and whether it is really to be feared that the rising generation is likely to be worse than the one that has risen and now occupies in its vigour the face of England. In one sense, most parents would repel the notion at once, and recalling to memory all their own weakness and vices and shortcomings, would anxiously insist that, the little boys and girls who are now so pleasant and apparently innocent cannot be likely to be worse. But when the rising generation is complained of, this is not what is meant. It is not supposed that this generation will tremble under a greater load of sin than its predecessor, but that its outward manners and behaviour will be more open to censure. It is said, with some truth, that there is much less domestic discipline than there used to be; that, in the expressive language of Scripture, there are no judges in Israel, and that every one does what is right in his own eyes. The parents themselves are changed, and therefore it is no wonder that the children are changed. Parents now live with their children, see them all hours, obey all their wishes, and gratify all their fancies. They are like elder friends who pay for the right of petting their juniors by humouring those over whom they are set to watch. The causes which have produced this change are too numerous and subtle to repay investigation or to admit of statement; but the fact is patent, and carries with it certain inevitable consequences. Then, again, the education of country has gone on in all classes; and although the highest education is no higher than used to be, there is a great deal more of education which, if rather superficial, is by no means despicable. A considerable author no longer writes for a certain limited set, but for families, for women, and almost for children. No book is thought too hard or too ambitious for the teens, and the amount of vague but eager and aspiring reading that goes on increases every year. Lastly, the country grows richer and richer, and with money come the enjoyments that money can command, while the habits and manners derived from enjoyment are no longer an accident in life, but are the ordinary and daily possession of great numbers of people. These three, causes, acting all at the same time, may very naturally have produced a corresponding change in the persons principally affected by them; and it would be strange if those who are now growing up, or who can just be said to have grown up, did not exhibit traces of the effects due to the comparative absence of domestic control, to the general taste for reading, and to the accumulation of wealth in a community which is enabled by its riches to gratify its tastes and caprices.

No one can say that the effect is altogether a good one. In the first place, simple, modest, retiring, accomplished girls are fewer in proportion than they used to be. A few years ago, the novel of the day showed the sort of young lady that was chiefly admired, and she can scarcely have been admired without having existed. She was generally a parson's daughter, lived contented at a rectory, dressed simply, was adored by the poor, was graceful, shy, and dignified, and was rewarded in fiction by the hand of a peer who broke his arm at her father's gate. This sort of girl is unknown to modern novelists, and experience would lead us to suppose that she is unknown or very rare in real life. Even if she were such a person by nature as the old novelists imagined her, she would now behave differently. She would dress like a tulip, wear silks, get up croquet parties, be or have been High Church, know all about the last murder, divorce, and ecclesiastical squabble, have taken sketches up the Nile or at the top of Monte Rosa, and would be perfectly prepared to talk with any one of any nation on any subject under the sun. This is the model young lady of the present day, as she appears both in fiction and in real life. And why is she as she is? Because, ever since she was a child she had lived on the most familiar terms with her parents, and been accustomed to hear grown-up people talk on all kinds of subjects before her. She has also learnt all kinds of languages and read all kinds of books. The circulating library of the modern type supplies her with a constant stream of works, in every department of literature, which she has learnt to read with the bore of having to read them through. And as her friends are sure to have a much larger income than in other days, and as an income now which is at all above the limit of providing mere necessaries will purchase many things—such as the power of visiting foreign countries and of procuring the best instruction—which were not within the reach of persons comfortably off a quarter of a century ago, she has much more enjoyments, many more comforts, more tastes, and more opportunities of gratifying them. So with her brothers. They are accustomed to think that all the household must devote itself to amusing them when they are at home, and are sure that their parents will do all in their power to do whatever is asked from them. The boys of a modern family do not indeed, as a general rule, trouble themselves about learning more than they can help. But even on lazy and heedless boys the diffusion of education tells. They find many more amusing books to read than they used to do. The newspapers have more in them; and many of their amusements—among such travelling and sociable conveniences—imply some sort of intellectual activity. The young men ride and boat and shoot and tour more than they used to do, because these things cost money, and money is more plentiful in the county. All this ease and enjoyment and relaxation of discipline leads to many faults. Those who are accustomed to despise all education which is not thorough, and to think that reading is no gain unless it calls out the intellect or refines and strengthens the character, deplore the indifference to subjects of importance which young people display, the superficial acquaintance they possessed with subjects to which they affect to have given their attention, and the little real good which is derived from long hours of novel-reading and newspaper-reading. The habitual enjoyment and the possession of wealth naturally lead to selfishness and ostentation—not indeed of a very bad sort, for comfortable incomes in England are treated now as a matter of course, and are too frequent to provoke either vanity of thankfulenss—but still of a sort that lowers and undermines the character. That they have a right to be always amused, or to be always going to be amused, is an axiom apparently with many young people, and this provokes the disapprobation of their contemplative or cynical seniors. Lastly, the relaxation of discipline produces a corresponding laxity of manners, and young people feel and appear much less timid, reserved, and discreet than they used to be. They are not so much in awe of the opinion of those around them for those around them are much less inclined to pass an adverse judgment. They show their feelings and likes and dislikes more than they did, and let the whole world know their loves and sorrow. They do not scruple—and this is more especially true of women—to place themselves in situations where formerly they would have feared lest their goodname should be compromised. They do audacious, extravagant, reckless things, and do not blush to be found out. They also say what they think more than young people did in other days, and utter opinions, orthodox or heterodox, severe or lenient, facetious or philosophical, just as they please—thinking no subject too great or too smal, too sublime or too trival, for them, and having a conviction that their opinion is as well worth uttering as that of any one else, although they might be inclined to own that no opinion of anybody can seriously be said to be of much value, and that the chief use of opinions and of talk generally is to add to the amusement of society and to keep the pot of animated conversation boiling.

But then these young people have, as it seems to us, certain special merits which they may fairly claim to have set off against their shortcomings, and which are, we think, so great that, on the whole, the rising generation may be set down as decidedly good. In the first place, they have great activity. They are active in work and active in play. There is a great disposition to combine the two. Fine young ladies, who are as smart as peacocks and as accomplished as they ought to be, considering that for years they have had the most expensive masters once a week for ten minutes at a guinea a lesson in every thing from the Differential up to the Binomial Theorem, and from Algebra under the sun, will do any amount of work if the call is made upon them. They will bustle about among the poor, and read or preach to them for hours. They are ready for any scheme that may be proposed. They will hold a bazaar, or put on a nun's costume and nurse at a hospital, or collect postage-stamps for the conversion of any nation or the building of any institution, or they will belong to an archery club or a croquet club, or do botany or geology, or travel without resting to Constantinople, or do anything in the world to which piety or caprice or restlessness prompts them. The young gentlemen, in the same way, are taught to combine amusement with business. There are many more young men of fortune than there used to be who wish to lead useful lives of a sort, who have a notion of public duties to perform, who get up or keep alive the cricket clubs and volunteer corps of their neighbourhood, and are ready to help in all such projects as reading and reciting to mixed audiences on winter evenings, or forming church choirs or superintending projects intended to make the poor better and better off, such as savings banks and workmen's clubs and garden allotments. Of those who devote their lives to amusement, having plenty of money and no call to work, a much larger proportion aim at some sort of intellectual activity, and if they do not go very high or far into any particular subject, acquire in a desultory way a fair share of information and a certain precarious relish for occasional mental effort. There is a life and a willingness to go through exertion in the English upper classes which is the foundation of unnumbered excellences. Then, again, the same causes which make young people independent of domestic discipline and careless of censure and remark tend to give play to the character and to take people out of a common groove. There is more individuality, more that is personal and special, in the rising generation than there used to be. The young ladies have their faults and their follies, but they are getting further and further removed from being like the pretty Circassian dolls of the East, creatures formed to smile and sit still and look down when men are by, and eager in gossiping and babbling and babyish tricks when they are left alone. Society cannot fail to gain from this increase of independence, for English society is not likely, so far as can be seen at present, to allow this liberty to degenerate into license, and to permit independence to be merely another name for vulgarity, immodesty, and impudence. There is much more of good-humoured difference of opinion and of good humoured toleration of opinion than there used to be. In lay circles, at any rate, there is little bitterness, whether theology or politics form the subject of discussion. This is partly, perhaps, because differences are thought of much less moment then they used to be, but it also springs from the more general recognition that differences must and do exist, and that no one need be offended because his neighbour does not agree with him. When the rising generation has come to maturity and in time gets hold of the ruins of power, it promises to be an active and spirited generation, following its own path with decision and kindly disposed to the world in general. A generation with such a promise cannot be a bad one, and justice demands that this promise should be remembered when the forwardness or superficial show or boldness of young people provokes comment or reproof.

A CHILD OF NATURE.

(From the Cornhill Magazine.)

THERE are men, generally popular, with whom I confess to an imperfect sympathy. The "large-hearted man" is one; another is "the child of Nature." I may have been unfortunate in my experiences, and may have known the less amiable specimens of the class, but it happens that whenever I have known a "large-hearted man," he has been one supremely careless about money (the money of others), indifferent to most of the ordinary duties of life, neglectful of his children, except in fondling them, but full of "generous sentiments" for mankind at large, and for any one who has no special claims upon him. I cannot sympathize with such a nature. I cannot admire the generosity which ignores duty, and which seeks its objects away from those who have a righteous claim upon it. To smile upon your neighbour's wife is cheap amiability. Nor does it appear very difficult to be above small economies, when you are not above running freely into debt. If a large-hearted man refuses to muddle away his income in paying tradesmen's bills, it is easy for him to have a few sovereigns disengaged for charity or hospitality. In like manner, if he abstains from bringing his "generous sentiments" to the control of daily duties, he can afford to keep a large stock of sentiment on hand. One cannot help admiring a noble thought, or a generous phrase let it come from whom it may; but it should be a living bud upon a living stem, not worn in the button-hole as an ornament. What especially offends in the large-hearted man, is the open self-glorification, the shameless eulogies which he bestows on his own moral character, sometimes by implication only, sometimes by direct self-praise. He will discourse to you of his feelings, pretending to treat them as failings, with an amount of self-laudation which if it related to his beauty or accomplishments would call forth shouts of laughter, or words of scorn. He has no moral modesty.

In this respect the French are great offenders. They have adopted the unpleasant trick of claiming for *La France* as a nation, and for themselves individually, the constant guidance of the noblest motives. Every week, journalists and statesmen gravely assure the world that England is only actuated by selfish commercial motives, and *que la France* alone is the willing victim of generous sentiments, her polity is based on great ideas. France is a large-hearted nation; but, perhaps, there is not more workday virtue there than elsewhere.

In a somewhat similar way, one is repelled by the "child of nature." The man who claims this title is always justifying his failures and imperfections by the quiet implication of a superiority to ordinary humanity. He has none of the dross which mingles with common metal. He wants you to believe that his careless disregard of others is owing to the simplicity of his uncorrupted nature. He rejects conventions; and with him duties are very apt to wear the aspect of conventions. The world and the world's ways are not for such as he. His motives are *instincts*, and his instincts, I observe, generally tend in the direction of what is pleasant to himself. He is eloquent on Manhood; on the duties of citizenship he is silent. He is all-heart,—if you will believe him, which you can't.

The child of nature is very popular with those who have not much to do with him, and very exasperating to those who have claims upon him, especially to those who have business transactions with him. The exasperation is increased because he spreads over his conduct a sort of virtuous varnish, which places him in an attitude of superiority. It is the same with the wicked things perpetrated in the name of Religion; you resent them the more because you are called on to respect the motive, and you know that in any other name such actions dare not be avowed.

Children of nature are, of course, like other men of a mixed kind; some are really amiable, others very selfish. In some the chief defect is a sort of *blarney*; and this was the case with poor T., now no longer living, who was one of the least objectionable specimens I ever knew. T. had the pleasant Irish nature which fascinates even those who most keenly perceive its defects. He had a touch of genius, too, in his way, and was one of those men of whom it is commonly said, that they are no man's enemies but their own; a foolish saying, I believe, since he who is his own enemy is the enemy of all men brought into relation with him.

I was never thrown into any relation with T. more direct than mere acquaintanceship. My sympathy with him was an imperfect sympathy. I liked his heartiness, his kindly manner, and his Irish accent; but I never felt quite comfortable in his presence, because it was impossible to believe in his sincerity. He seemed always acting a part, and was always on suspicion of youge on the cheek of that innocence.

T. called himself a child of nature. He forgot to specify *what* nature. One day Douglas Jerrold who liked and laughed at him, happening to quote a familiar passage from Milton, T. exclaimed with enthusiasm—

"That's fine! Who said that?"

"Come, T., don't pretend that you don't know it's Milton,"

"Me dear boy, I've never read him."

"Never read Milton! and you a poet!"

"I've scarcely read anything. I was suckled at the breasts of Nayture herself."

"Yes," retorted the terrible Jerrold, "but you put on the bottle at last."

I remember one night being with him at the theatre when some maudlin domestic piece, which he persisted in admiring, was wearying the pit. In answer to my criticisms, he closed his eyes with an air of ineffable superiority, and said,—

"The fact is, me boy, I can't criticize. I'm a perfect child at the play. Me heart is young."

"Yes, but you're a dramatist, and your intellect is not that of a child."

"What seems to you critics trash is leeterature, touches me as Nayture."

And he meant me to understand that an unsophisticated heart would find good in everything, even in maudlin melodramas. So audacious was his assumption of simplicity, that at times it had the aspect of the wildest burlesque. Thus, one evening at Covent Garden during the performance of *La Somnambula* (or some such opera, in which the tenor has to maltreat the heroine for a time), T. went round to the greenroom, after the second act, and addressing the tenor with great fervour, said,—

"Me dear boy, ye're playing this deloightfully —to perfection."

"I'm very much flattered, Mr. T. Praise from you is indeed a compliment."

"Ye deserve it intirely. But tell me"—with sudden eagerness—"I can't stay—I've an engagement—tell me, d'ye marry the girl in the third act?"

The tenor, somewhat puzzled at this question, perhaps also by the strange interest with which it was asked, had barely answered "yes," when T. seized him by the hand, with an expression of affectionate gratitude, and exclaimed—

"Ye do? God bless ye! ye're a goodfellow! Good-by; ye're a fine fellow! God bless ye!"

And leaving the astonished tenor to form his own conclusions as to such simplicity in a dramatist of fifty.

Perhaps the reader may be charitable enough to believe that in the two foregoing anecdotes there was really more sincerity than would be credited by those unacquainted with very simple people; and that T., in spite of a life-long acquaintance with the stage, may have preserved his childlike belief in the stage. Here are two other anecdotes which may perhaps throw light on this point.

One day I went with him to Covent Garden Theatre to see the manager, and as we entered at the stage-door we found the old door-keeper engaged cooking a chop over his small fire. He welcomed T. with a respectful greeting. T. seized him by the hand as if overjoyed at the sight of an old friend.

"And how d'ye find yerself, me friend—well? That's harrty! I'm deloighted! That's harrty! And how's yere dear wife?"

I haven't a wife, Mr. T."

"No more ye have," said the unabashed child of nature; "of course ye haven't. But ye're well? That's right. That's harrty! Ye can't think how glad I am to see ye."

And we passed into the theatre, leaving the old man convinced that Mr. T. was a very pleasant gentleman, who would have been glad to hear of the wife's health,—had there been a wife. When I related this to Jerrold he capped it with the following story.

He was one day walking with T. down Holborn, when a gentleman came up, and was welcomed by T. with overflowing cordiality, which the stranger suddenly interrupted with—

"But you *never* came to dine the other day!—we waited for you over an hour. It was such a disappointment!"

T. struck his forehead, as if remonstrating with his oblivious weakness, and replied—

"No more I did! It escaped me memory, intirely. But I tell ye hwhat, I'll dine with ye on Saturday next."

"Will you, Mr. T.?"

"I will."

"Without fail?"

"Without fail. At what hour?"

"Six, if agreeable."

"At six!"

"Then we may expect you next Saturday?"

"Next Saturday, at six. Good-by, God bless ye!"

"Good-by; and mind you don't forget Saturday."

"I'll be there! God bless ye! Saturday, at six—good-by—at six——"

The stranger departed, and T. continued shouting good-by after him; then putting his arm within Jerrold's, he walked on a few paces in silence, and at length said, quietly—

"I wonder hwhat the divil his name his now?"

Jerrold used to tell of his trying to get T. to write a Life of Shakspeare for a bookseller, who offered to pay liberally for it. T. was standing behind the scenes at the Haymarket when the proposal was made, and to the amusement of Jerrold and the actors, he exclaimed—

"Me dear Jerrold! I *couldn't*—indeed, I couldn't! Don't ask it! I *couldn't*. Me rivirence for that *immortal* bard is such—don't ask it! A Life of Shakspeare? I couldn't touch it."

"Nonsense, T.: no man would do it better."

"Write Shakspeare's life? Think of it, me boy! Think of me feelings. I couldn't—no money could induce me. Besides," he added, as if this were quite by the way—"I've *never said very little about him.*"

I was one day talking in a strain of great seriousness on the importance of making the Bible the only rule of life. What he said was full of sound sense; and yet, somehow, its effect was diminished by our unconquerable suspicion of his *blarney*; and, perhaps, also by the smell of that stimulant he was supposed to have mingled with Nature's milk. Judge, then, of our gravity, when he said—

"I speak from me own expeerience. I've always stood by me Bible at my cost. I've known hwhat it is to want a penny, but I've stood by me Bible, and it has always been a shilling!"

Some one suggested—

"What! you pawned it?"

But he answered this ribaldry, which set us off laughing, by closing his eyes, as if mentally retiring upon his serene conviction.

Let me say, however, that if T. had abundance of blarney, he was wholly without guile. I believe he was a truly affectionate man, and that his friends were very fond of him, overlooking all his little failings as the natural consequences of his child-like nature. They defended him on the principle that he had an Irish heart. A heart than the Irish does not exist; but my regard for Erin will not permit my accepting T. as a type of her best order of men. Kindliness is a national characteristic; and blarney is the weak side of that kindliness: the desire to give pleasure overcoming an imperfect sincerity. I never heard T. say an ill-natured word of anybody. I never knew him do an ill-natured thing. And yet such was the effect of his transparent insincerity, that one never knew what to believe of his kindly phrases. This much, at least, was child-like in him, that he had no sense of serious responsibility, and no suspicion of his self-betrayals.

The anecdote which may fitly conclude this sketch, is eminently characteristic of the headlong inconsiderateness with which he would plunge into flattery. He was the pride of a small club over which he presided, somewhere in Camden Town. The members met weekly, or monthly, I forget which, in the honour of a quiet inn, where they supped plainly, and passed the night over their pipes and grog, in chatting, varied by dreary comic songs and dreary sentimental ballads. The members were mostly small tradesmen, with justly enough tincture of literature to make them regard T. as a very great man indeed; and to be respectful to the one or two literary men who were attracted there by him. One night after a longer absence than usual, T. again took his place at the head of the table, amid uproarious cheering. His *amour propre* was tickled, may, not tickled, it was luxuriously stroked by the flattering speeches in which the members expressed at once their regret at his having been so long deprived of his illustrious presence, and their gratitude at his return.

His speech, in reply, was unforgettable. With one hand lovingly caressing his glass of brandy and water, and with the other carelessly dropped inside his breast, the Child of Nature proved himself at the height of the occasion. I cannot, of course, pretend to give all his speech but some fragments are worth preserving:—

"I've been long away from ye, me friends, but me harrt has always been here. (Cheers.) I've had to go into society, but it was against the grain. In the saloons of fashion me thoughts have wandered to the Red Lion. And, shall I tell ye hwhy I shall tell ye hwhy society is always wearisome to me? It is because of all things I want to feel myself in the presence of harrts—simple, manly harrts—and ye know how little there is of *that* hidden under conventional trappings. (Cheers, and clatter of pipes and glasses.) No, me friends, there can be no pleasure where there is not *manhood*. (Hear, hear!) The deloight I expeerience in this room, is the deloight of feeling the presence of *man*. Here we cast aside the pitiful artifices of society —here we only recognize simple nayture. (Hear! hear!)"

A particularly shrill voice was heard squeaking amid the "hear, hears." It issued from a small lumpbacked tailor seated on the orator's right, who, with pipe suspended in the air, was looking up into his face with enthusiastic admiration. The squeak arrested the orator's attention. Pausing for a moment, and then triumphantly pointing at the little man, with the air of a professor demonstrating from a diagram, he continued:—

"Me friend here, is a tailor, is he not? (He is! he is!) Well, and hwhat of that! He's a tailor, but, I ask, is he no *more* than tailor! Yes—he's *man*!"

The wild applause which welcomed this Demosthenic burst drowned the laughter of those few who preceived its incongruousness. And with it we may bid adieu to T.

THE COURT IN 1714 TO 1720.*

(From the Athenæum.)

WHAT the references of Macaulay did for Luttrell's Diary, the notes of Lord Campbell in his Life of Chancellor Cowper have done for the Diary of the Chancellor's lady. In each case the public desired to possess the original work. In the case of Narcissus Luttrell, they got an Encyclopædia rather than a Journal; in that of the Lady of the Bedchamber to Caroline Wilhelmina Dorothea they now possess a charming book, full of gossip of by-gone personages, and illustrations of old-world men and things. When William Cowper was a very loose gentleman about town, in King William's days, his heart was captured by a pretty and penniless Judith Booth, a London merchant's daughter and all his friends accounted of him as a young fellow irretrievably ruined. But in Judith the gay Templar found a guardian angel. For her he worked hard at the bar, and loved his labour. He was highly successful, and he loved her and his labour all the more because his triumphs were achieved under her sweet influences. The triumphs had not brought him titles and lofty position, but they had cleared the way towards that desired end. So the good and radiant Judith died. No child survived of this happy match; and when Mr. Cowper turned away from Judith's grave in St. Augustine's, Watling-street, he was the most heart-shaken barrister in any of the Inns of Court. But he was a wise and brave man, young enough to be heart-shaken, but too sensible to be heart-broken. He recovered from the shock, addressed himself to his duties, pushed forward his career, and had not long been named Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by Queen Anne, when, in 1706, the Whig lawyer met at his chambers, one day, on professional business, a certain Mary Clavering, of a good northern Tory family, and uncommon mental and personal attractions, who speedily and cheerfully took the place of the departed Judith. The lady was then twenty-one years of age; my Lord Keeper-forty-two, and they were probably the handsomest and, perhaps, the most intellectual couple in London. Judith Booth is ignored in the introduction to this amusing diary of her successor: a neglect of which she is quite undeserving. Both of Lord Chancellor Cowper's wives were women of mark and of rare merit. Judith Booth shared with him his time of early labour and of hope; Mary Clavering his season of later toil and honours. The first couple lived on small means and bright promises. The second were a more dignified, but not a more worthy couple. *He* was "my lord," on the woolsack, and *she* "my Lady," at the Court of the Princess of Wales, where, for a time at least, she made her husband's influence felt. Even in his hours of leisure this couple were often separated; but while Lady Cowper was at Court, my Lord was down at his country seat, reading, when he could and flogging, with a birch-rod, the young ladies and gentlemen of the family whose noisy play interrupted his studies. Lord and Lady Cowper were people not only of noble sentiments, but of honourable practices. When she was appointed to a place in the household of the Princess of Wales, she went to Court with a resolution never, under any circumstances, to tell a lie. She kept her resolution, and her mistress could depend upon her lady-in-waiting, as she could upon her daughter Caroline. "Let us hear what Caroline says, for she is sure to tell the truth;" or, "What does Cowper say? for she never lies," were common phrases in the mouth of the mother of the one and the mistress of the other. When Cowper accepted the Seals, in Queen Anne's reign, (1705,) he abolished the custom of receiving New Year's gifts. This was, in fact, to suppress a large portion of his income as Lord Keeper. Before his time, all the officers of the Court of Chancery were accustomed, on the coming of the new year, to make valuable gifts to the supreme head of their department, and to rob the suitors in order to repay themselves. Worse than this, all the Chancery bar followed the same practice, and gave the Lord Keeper, or Chancellor, large sums of money, by way of tribute, which they hoped would be repaid by a favourable hearing in the Court, or a silk gown, according to the weight of their gift, or the Chancellor's pliability. The lisping Lord Nottingham used to pocket these gifts with an exclamation against "Tyrant Cuthtom!" Lord Cowper would have been £3,000 a year richer had he respected and allowed the ancient practice; but he stoutly refused, saving both his Chancellor's ships, to his wife's loving admiration, and to the disgust of all who did not value uprightness and independence of character as much as Lord and Lady Cowper. Indeed, they both had as much delicacy as independence of mind. When the rebel Lords were on trial for their lives, Lady Cowper refused to witness the sight of "fellow creatures being condemned to death:" a sight to which the ladies of the day went down daily with a zest. When her husband, as Chancellor, saw the aged Richard Cromwell standing before him, as a witness, he ordered a chair to be placed for him, out of respect for the high station he had once held. Long before the Princes Caroline came to this country, she had corresponded with the Jacobite Mary Cowper, and taken in life she would fain have received back, her letters, apparently not believing

* Diary of Mary Countess Cowper, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1714-1720. (Murray.)

that they had been burnt. It was in 1714, when Lady Cowper was in her twenty-ninth year, that she was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and she at once commenced her Diary with this significant remark: "The perpetual lies that one hears have determined me, in spite of my want of leisure, to write down all the events that are worth remembering while I am at Court." For all laughing, by closing his eyes, as if mentally retiring upon his serene conviction.

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The anecdote which may fitly conclude this sketch, is eminently characteristic of the headlong inconsiderateness with which he would plunge into flattery. He was the pride of a small club over which he presided, somewhere in Camden Town. The members met weekly, or monthly, I forget which, in the honour of a quiet inn, where they supped plainly, and passed the night over their pipes and grog, in chatting, varied by dreary comic songs and dreary sentimental ballads. The members were mostly small tradesmen, with justly enough tincture of literature to make them regard T. as a very great man indeed; and to be respectful to the one or two literary men who were attracted there by him. One night after a longer absence than usual, T. again took his place at the head of the table, amid uproarious cheering. His *amour propre* was tickled, may, not tickled, it was luxuriously stroked by the flattering speeches in which the members expressed at once their regret at his having been so long deprived of his illustrious presence, and their gratitude at his return.

His speech, in reply, was unforgettable. With one hand lovingly caressing his glass of brandy and water, and with the other carelessly dropped inside his breast, the Child of Nature proved himself at the height of the occasion. I cannot, of course, pretend to give all his speech but some fragments are worth preserving:—

"I've been long away from ye, me friends, but me harrt has always been here. (Cheers.) I've had to go into society, but it was against the grain. In the saloons of fashion me thoughts have wandered to the Red Lion. And, shall I tell ye hwhy I shall tell ye hwhy society is always wearisome to me? It is because of all things I want to feel myself in the presence of harrts—simple, manly harrts—and ye know how little there is of *that* hidden under conventional trappings. (Cheers, and clatter of pipes and glasses.) No, me friends, there can be no pleasure where there is not *manhood*. (Hear, hear!) The deloight I expeerience in this room, is the deloight of feeling the presence of *man*. Here we cast aside the pitiful artifices of society —here we only recognize simple nayture. (Hear! hear!)"

A particularly shrill voice was heard squeaking amid the "hear, hears." It issued from a small lumpbacked tailor seated on the orator's right, who, with pipe suspended in the air, was looking up into his face with enthusiastic admiration. The squeak arrested the orator's attention. Pausing for a moment, and then triumphantly pointing at the little man, with the air of a professor demonstrating from a diagram, he continued:—

"Me friend here, is a tailor, is he not? (He is! he is!) Well, and hwhat of that! He's a tailor, but, I ask, is he no *more* than tailor! Yes—he's *man*!"

The wild applause which welcomed this Demosthenic burst drowned the laughter of those few who preceived its incongruousness. And with it we may bid adieu to T.

THE COURT IN 1714 TO 1720.*

(From the Athenæum.)

WHAT the references of Macaulay did for Luttrell's Diary, the notes of Lord Campbell in his Life of Chancellor Cowper have done for the Diary of the Chancellor's lady. In each case the public desired to possess the original work. In the case of Narcissus Luttrell, they got an Encyclopædia rather than a Journal; in that of the Lady of the Bedchamber to Caroline Wilhelmina Dorothea they now possess a charming book, full of gossip of by-gone personages, and illustrations of old-world men and things. When William Cowper was a very loose gentleman about town, in King William's days, his heart was captured by a pretty and penniless Judith Booth, a London merchant's daughter and all his friends accounted of him as a young fellow irretrievably ruined. But in Judith the gay Templar found a guardian angel. For her he worked hard at the bar, and loved his labour. He was highly successful, and he loved her and his labour all the more because his triumphs were achieved under her sweet influences. The triumphs had not brought him titles and lofty position, but they had cleared the way towards that desired end. So the good and radiant Judith died. No child survived of this happy match; and when Mr. Cowper turned away from Judith's grave in St. Augustine's, Watling-street, he was the most heart-shaken barrister in any of the Inns of Court. But he was a wise and brave man, young enough to be heart-shaken, but too sensible to be heart-broken. He recovered from the shock, addressed himself to his duties, pushed forward his career, and had not long been named Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by Queen Anne, when, in 1706, the Whig lawyer met at his chambers, one day, on professional business, a certain Mary Clavering, of a good northern Tory family, and uncommon mental and personal attractions, who speedily and cheerfully took the place of the departed Judith. The lady was then twenty-one years of age; my Lord Keeper-forty-two, and they were probably the handsomest and, perhaps, the most intellectual couple in London. Judith Booth is ignored in the introduction to this amusing diary of her successor: a neglect of which she is quite undeserving. Both of Lord Chancellor Cowper's wives were women of mark and of rare merit. Judith Booth shared with him his time of early labour and of hope; Mary Clavering his season of later toil and honours. The first couple lived on small means and bright promises. The second were a more dignified, but not a more worthy couple. *He* was "my lord," on the woolsack, and *she* "my Lady," at the Court of the Princess of Wales, where, for a time at least, she made her husband's influence felt. Even in his hours of leisure this couple were often separated; but while Lady Cowper was at Court, my Lord was down at his country seat, reading, when he could and flogging, with a birch-rod, the young ladies and gentlemen of the family whose noisy play interrupted his studies. Lord and Lady Cowper were people not only of noble sentiments, but of honourable practices. When she was appointed to a place in the household of the Princess of Wales, she went to Court with a resolution never, under any circumstances, to tell a lie. She kept her resolution, and her mistress could depend upon her lady-in-waiting, as she could upon her daughter Caroline. "Let us hear what Caroline says, for she is sure to tell the truth;" or, "What does Cowper say? for she never lies," were common phrases in the mouth of the mother of the one and the mistress of the other. When Cowper accepted the Seals, in Queen Anne's reign, (1705,) he abolished the custom of receiving New Year's gifts. This was, in fact, to suppress a large portion of his income as Lord Keeper. Before his time, all the officers of the Court of Chancery were accustomed, on the coming of the new year, to make valuable gifts to the supreme head of their department, and to rob the suitors in order to repay themselves. Worse than this, all the Chancery bar followed the same practice, and gave the Lord Keeper, or Chancellor, large sums of money, by way of tribute, which they hoped would be repaid by a favourable hearing in the Court, or a silk gown, according to the weight of their gift, or the Chancellor's pliability. The lisping Lord Nottingham used to pocket these gifts with an exclamation against "Tyrant Cuthtom!" Lord Cowper would have been £3,000 a year richer had he respected and allowed the ancient practice; but he stoutly refused, saving both his Chancellor's ships, to his wife's loving admiration, and to the disgust of all who did not value uprightness and independence of character as much as Lord and Lady Cowper. Indeed, they both had as much delicacy as independence of mind. When the rebel Lords were on trial for their lives, Lady Cowper refused to witness the sight of "fellow creatures being condemned to death:" a sight to which the ladies of the day went down daily with a zest. When her husband, as Chancellor, saw the aged Richard Cromwell standing before him, as a witness, he ordered a chair to be placed for him, out of respect for the high station he had once held. Long before the Princes Caroline came to this country, she had corresponded with the Jacobite Mary Cowper, and taken in life she would fain have received back, her letters, apparently not believing

* Diary of Mary Countess Cowper, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1714-1720. (Murray.)

their arms tied, and their horses, whose bridles were taken off, led each by a soldier; the nuns beat warming-pans before them, and assailed them with a "thousand barbarous things, which some of the prisoners returned with spirit." They believe that King George would not dare to execute them; but it must be confessed that they did not lose their self-respect when they found their belief groundless. On the day the sentences were delivered, in Westminster Hall, (Lady Cowper complains that her husband went without fee or reward for acting as Lord High Steward,) "the Prince was there, and came home much touched with compassion." We do not find that this feeling had a beneficial effect for the doomed captives. Peers and peeresses were snubbed for interceding for them. Some of the condemned were allowed to escape. Of Lord Winton, who was

561 City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co. Mar. 9
999 City of Madras—Graham.
995 City of Rochow, Connell.
Ostram(s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
W. Kidston. Feb 18
FROM AKYAB.
395 Empress of India.
695 Hundreas.
FROM SHIELDS.
Tasmania Feb. 9
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.
969 Falkland, Pender.
533 Neptune, Veary.
FROM SUNDERLAND.
909 Dolbaden Castle—Oriental Shipping Company.
1175 Lydia, Williams.
159 Tophlee.
450 Tianevelly—W. I. S. Co. Nov. 19
647 Zewindar, Jones.
FROM NEWCASTLE.
315 Carioca.
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.
530 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
FROM BOSTON.
Sydenham. Jan. 7
85 Jessie Anne—Farnham & Co.
FROM RANGOON.
474 Camilla, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
202 Cams Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.
725 Lady Valiant, Toltie.
343 Japsis, Page.
688 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
379 Southern Cross.
FROM NEWPORT.
916 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.
Gurtanda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
FROM GOTHENBERG.
Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
FROM SINGAPORE.
375 Favorite, Rentle.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
663 Great Australia, Smellie. Feb. 9
1537 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. (Mauritius leaky) Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1109 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew.
FROM CHINA. Feb. 4
410 Canada.
992 St. Bernard, Mason, Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq. Mar. 12
FROM CALCUTTA.
Arbenthan. March 5
1118 Astronomer. April 1
Atlet Rahaman. March 16
Avanhoy. March 16
Austin Brown.
City of Palaces.
588 Comete.
1056 Day Dream.
849 Fazle Shah Allum. March 24
624 Fort William. March 22
1323 French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Futhaloll Aziz. March 10
477 Good Success.
1444 H. C. Kidston.
Indian.
687 J. W. Brockman.
400 Jadelmann.
453 Johanna—A. H. Hische & Co. March 18
Johnbaptista (s) Bothaun. March 24
360 Johnsgeer.
1231 King Arthur.
800 Lady Canning.
Marquard Family. Feb. 25
664 Mary Ann. March 3
1153 Mellcete. Feb. 19
Marie Blance.
Morning Star.
994 Portland. March 24
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
692 Ruby Castle.
698 Schah Jehan.
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto. March 19
1089 Ticonderoga. March 19
Turkey Feb. 6
1245 Western Empire. April 1
FROM MAULMAIN.
1199 Baden, (s) Stilson.
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1019 Almora, Groves. Feb. 8
853 Ara-ujata, Bley. Feb. 8
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers. Feb. 8
766 Bushire, Black. Mar 9
132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
846 Falmy. Dec. 3
1163 Indin, Guthrie.
1034 North, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 20
1345 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1435 Robert Seddon, Beets.
784 Shannon.
1016 Tirrell, Morgan.
1244 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 9
FROM PLYMOUTH.
519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1100 Schah Zhada—Iron Ship Company.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	97½
Madras	30 Days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	230 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	35 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	26 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	139 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	.....	129 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	51 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Es. comptc de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,900 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 31,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patelt Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	[nominal Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	150.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Cowla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
Horses and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouses	500	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 400 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 225 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	200 p. ct. nom

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
" Loan 1835-36	...	95½
" Loan 1842-43	...	
" Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	204
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	2144
Five-Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	105-8
Gold Leaf	"	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (26th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	570 to 585
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	600 to 610
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	600 to 615
New Oomrawuttee	"	530 to 535
Old Dharwar Saw	"	525 to 530
New Bence and Nuggur	"	510 to 515
New Veeravul	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish	"	510 to 515
New Poonahee	"	510 to 515
New Accote	"	530 to 535
New Mangalore	"	630 to 635
New Hinghungaut	"	625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,470.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish at Rs. 6 4 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	31 to 32.
Niger	"	33 to 34.
	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—France 9,332,395 (£373,1,705.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee		
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0½d.	"
Sight		2s. 0¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-66 cts.		"
3 Do.	Do.	" 2-61	"
Sight		2-55	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.		
" 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" On Demand	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Circular Notes	do.	2s. 0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou n t or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

HOURS OF BUSINESS from 10 to 3.

Saturdays..... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.		
4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On demand	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3
" 6	5
" 12	6

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, 2 per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
EVANJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0⅛d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or as 5 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the last balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.

" 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On demand	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers			
Bears on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	10	per cent.	per annum.
Do.	6	do.	"
Do.	12	do.	"

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPONNER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DENNE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
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Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.		
Three "	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
Two "	2s. 0½d.	do.	
One "	2s. 0⅛d.	do.	
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s.	0d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do. 9	do.	5½	do. do.
do. 6	do.	5	do. do.
do. 4	do.	4½	do. do.
do. 3	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office with advice.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

HOURS OF business from 10 to 3.

Saturdays..... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.		
4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On demand	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3
" 6	5
" 12	6

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, 2 per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
EVANJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0⅛d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or as 5 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the last balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.

" 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On demand	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers			
Bears on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	10	per cent.	per annum.
Do.	6	do.	"
Do.	12	do.	"

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Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office with advice.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY RO